

The Sun

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00
 SATURDAY, Per Month, 50c
 SATURDAY, Per Year, \$5.00
 LATELY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$2.00
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 Foreign to foreign countries added.

The Sun, New York City
 100 N. 10th St., New York City
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It is our friends who have with them the most complete and up-to-date information of the news of the world and of the progress of the day.

Religious Controversy and Religious Inquiry.

The distinguished Roman Catholic theologian who, under the pen name of "Sacerdos," began the discussion of the rights of the clergy of that Church to freedom of thought concerning questions he regards as not distinctively deistic, brings to a close to-day the controversy which was provoked by him.

It is time that the discussion should come to an end, for, unhappily, it has aroused much ill feeling, and only by calmness, courtesy and mutual consideration among the disputants could it be made to serve any good purpose. The *ad hominem* attacks which have been made upon the religious discussion so often injurious to the cause of religion, and have deflected the reasonable minds, has again and again set its ugly front, and instead of an amicable discussion a somewhat bitter controversy has resulted. This we do not say in rebuke of either side, but simply to suggest the impossibility of keeping dispassionate any discussion which involves criticism of tenets and usages and authority accepted and venerated with the passion of religious conviction.

The sentiment expressed by "Sacerdos" and his sympathizers could not have been repressed by us justly, and it would not have been desirable for the Church of which they are able and distinguished priests to prevent the publication of their views. The tendency of thought represented by them is, in many respects, the most remarkable which has appeared in the religious world since the advent of Christianity. It may be said to be indicative of a general religious solution, but the Christian Church, as the most orthodox of theologians teach and have taught, is always passing through stages of evolution. Nothing can be added to the fund of revealed and inspired truth, according to the orthodox conception, but new light may be let in for its development and interpretation. This opportunity for elucidation and clarification encourages instructed and thoughtful minds to seek to find in old dogmas justification for following a present drift of thought and a method of reasoning which seem to be in conflict with them.

"Sacerdos" and the distinguished Roman Catholic scholar who supported his position wrote as friends and champions of the old faith and order, and not as their critics and enemies, and, obviously, they are sincere in their professions. Their theory is that the Catholic world is needlessly suffering losses because its dogma and doctrine are presented and interpreted in a spirit of resistance to contemporary intellectual tendencies, when actually there is no such contradiction if the germ of inspired truth is expanded into its perfect flower.

Is it possible for such harmony to be? Are not the two rather diametrically and radically opposed? Is it not an attempt to bring together two essentially contradictory views and theories of the world—the religious and the scientific, the supernatural and the natural, faith and practical demonstration? If the miracle is set aside as impossible under natural law, must not the whole supernatural structure of religious faith be torn down also?

The Christian religion has its foundation in the miracle of the Incarnation. It could not be a religion from Heaven unless its source was supernatural, and in defiance of purely natural law. Otherwise, as Dr. Paton has said, it would be no more than a dignified moral philosophy. If the intellect alone, the critical and scientific faculty, is the test, the whole supernatural structure of religious faith falls to pieces. It must be taken on faith, the authority of dogma supernaturally proclaimed, or it must be discarded as a final answer to the riddle of the universe.

Consequently, therefore, the Church resists any disposition of the human intellect merely to solve that mystery or to question the completeness of the solution the Church offers in its dogmas. Roman Catholic correspondents have replied to "Sacerdos," and his fellow critics—sometimes in a rancorous spirit which seems to have been unfortunate and unjustifiable—by relating them to the ranks of treacherous infidels. That term has not now the terrors it once had, for it applies not less appropriately to many of the foremost contemporary scholars of the Church, more particularly of Protestants, but also to some extent to Roman Catholic students. In the old sense in which the term was used, are they not all actually infidels? Is not infidelity the legitimate end of the course they are pursuing? Where else, for example, can those theological students who are taught that the resurrection of Christ is only myths and legends expressive of the blind search of humanity in all ages to find the key to the mystery of existence?

Feeling thus, we can understand and can excuse the passionate denunciations of the learned school of which "Sacerdos" is so distinguished a representative. He closes the controversy he provoked by expressing confidence that it will result in the elimination, as distinctively and essentially Catholic, of teachings from which he asserts his right and the right of all Catholics to be freed. With his letter printed to-day must end this discussion in *THE SUN*. Outside of these columns it can, and inevitably it will, go on, with consequences which may

prove revolutionary in the religious world. It is ended here, but it is irrepressible in the domain of thought. Religious inquiry, as the correspondence of *THE SUN* amply demonstrates, was never so active and so general as now.

Has England Interposed?

According to telegrams from London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, there has been a sudden change of opinion touching the likelihood of war in the Far East. The change is ascribed to the belief that the British Foreign Office has informed the Russian Government that Great Britain deems Japan's demands just, and expects them to be granted. Such a message would naturally be construed as an intimation that if Japan should be driven to war by her failure to secure from Russia the desired assurances with reference to Korea she would not lack an ally; although the Anglo-Japanese treaty does not require the cooperation of the signatories unless the Island Empire should be assailed by more than a single power.

There is no doubt that England can prevent a war if she is determined to do so. A combination of the British and Japanese fleets would render it impossible for Russia, even though she were supported as she was eight years ago by both France and Germany, to maintain communication by sea with Vladivostok and Port Arthur. This would be a fatal disability. All of the reinforcements and military supplies needed by the Czar's soldiers at the eastern end of Asia would have to be transported from the depots in European Russia over a poorly built single-track railway many thousands of miles in length. Under such circumstances, how could Russia hope to prosecute successfully a protracted war? Her disastrous experience in the Crimea must have taught her that her financial resources are inadequate to the prosecution of military operations for an extended period, even when troops, food and ammunition have to be moved only a few hundred miles. If Russia should be totally cut off from the sea, and forced to maintain a long struggle with an enemy five or six thousand miles distant, she would bleed to death.

On the other hand, England's cooperation would be of inestimable value to Japan. Assured thereby of absolute mastery at sea, soldiers and munitions of war might flow in an uninterrupted stream across the narrow strait that separates the Mikado's dominions from the Asiatic Continent. For Japan, fighting under such conditions, the cost of transportation would be relatively insignificant. The drain upon her treasury would be incomparably less than that to which Russia would be subjected. Moreover, with the British Government at her back, any financial shortcomings which she might be made good by loans procurable in London. In a word, Japan would have as a coadjutor not only the mightiest of sea powers, but the supreme money lender of the world.

If, then, the contest could be localized in the Far East, the ultimate result, if Japan should be assisted by England, could hardly fail to be the expulsion of the Russians from the whole region south of the Amur River. The contest, however, could not be thus localized. If Great Britain should help Japan, the French Republic, however reluctant to renounce the present friendly relations with its neighbor, would be constrained to throw the weight of its naval and financial resources on the side of its Russian ally. There is reason to believe that Russia has received from Germany a promise of friendly neutrality, if not of actual aid, in certain contingencies. It is true that no naval force that France, Germany and Russia could assemble in Asiatic waters would be a match for the armadas which Great Britain and Japan could array against it. The war, however, would not be restricted to the Far East. Every part of England's far-flung possessions and all of her vast sea-borne trade would be threatened. It is possible that an attempt would be made to execute one of the projects for an invasion of Britain which are known to have been devised by German and French staff officers. What is almost certain is that the three Continental Powers would promise to declare food contraband of war, with the object of starving their British antagonist into submission. That is a proposal to which the United States would never assent, and thus it might happen that events might force us to range our navy upon England's side.

So world-wide and portentous are the complications that might follow Russia's refusal to heed England's protest against provocations that have been tending to drive the Japanese to war.

Philadelphia's Railway Troubles.

A highly respectable representative of the citizens of Philadelphia is making an energetic protest against the conversion of that metropolis into a way station between New York and Washington. Because a certain number of through trains now fall to run into that Broad street station in which all good Philadelphians take great pride, and rush through, or around, the city, with only a brief stop in West Philadelphia, the cry goes up that this city is being side-tracked. This is, quite properly, an affront to any man of proper pride in the city of his birth or residence.

But, like most great municipal problems, the question appears to have two sides. The railroad has its story to tell. It asserts that 250 trains daily arrive at the Broad Street Station, and 268 trains depart. It declares that only sixteen trains daily avoid that celebrated structure, seven northbound and nine southbound. It declares that 47,500 passengers daily make use of Broad Street Station, while the total of arrivals and departures at West Philadelphia, for an average day, was only 338. Admitting all this, it is still easy to see why Philadelphia is indignant at the idea of being treated as a way station. It is a blow at civic pride rather than an interference with the convenience of citizens. Yet, while it is manifestly impossible to support any selfish railroad corporation in an injury to the sensibilities of good Philadelphians, it is equally im-

possible to avoid the conclusion that the people of that city are somewhat unduly indifferent to the rights of a good many widows who pride in Philadelphia and the Broad Street Station is general rather than specific. A good many people travel every day in the year between New York and Washington or points further south. Their special object in traveling is not to see the interior of the Broad Street Station. The city itself can be seen to better advantage by going around it than by going into its majestic railway terminal. These people desire chiefly, though perhaps foolishly, to arrive at their respective destinations in the shortest possible time. An economy of some minutes is effected by regarding Broad street as a spur track from the main line. Some consideration seems due to this group of travelers.

The statistics given by the railway company, together with a hasty review of the time tables, make it evident that the people of Philadelphia have no real ground of complaint of the facilities offered them for transportation to New York. While thousands of through travelers would cordially welcome a train which made no stop whatever between New York and Washington, even at West Philadelphia, what would the Philadelphians say of such a train? The ever increasing travel between the metropolis and the capital makes this by no means an impossibility. Its patrons might be sorry for Philadelphia, but they would also feel a selfish gleam in their own gain.

We are sorry for any real wrong which may be done to our neighbors on the other side of the Delaware River, but their complaints seem unwarranted.

From Manila.

As we open our esteemed contemporary, the *Manila Call*, for Nov. 17 and Nov. 20, a half humorous air of homesickness peeps from the column of "Societies." Luzon Tribe No. 1, Voluntary Exiles of the Philippines, meets every Friday evening. The antidote staves from the opposite page.

"Mixed drinks a specialty."
 "Call and see 'Eddy.'"
 "San Miguel beer on draught."
 "Open Sunday."

Antidote to "Eddy," that wet universal American Ulysses, is the Independent Order of Good Templars. The Independent Order of Red Men flourishes with many branches. At FONG, a yellow man, gives an appetite by his description of his "Merchants' Cafe," a "Palace by the Pacific, Ocean-Sweet Restaurant, Oriente Cooks." The Calogian Road House, "five minutes' ride on the Dummy line," invites to "a Cosy Retreat in the Heart of the Country."

SAM BOWLEY'S screaming fiasco, "Coca's Reception," is making a big hit at the Orpheum. The "only first class family hotel in the Walled City," modestly sets forth its charms. The Grand Hotel Restaurant Metropole is commodiously situated, "near to everywhere." "Ye hungry folk, visit the Palms and get thy fill," cries Mrs. JACK, culinary pride conquering syntax. "American plan" and American "billiard tables" allure the eye. In short, *colium non animus*.

The editor complains of the "dearth of sport." Only the racetrack and baseball stir the languid hours. Admiral STEIRLING'S bluejackets from the Rainbow will "cross bats" with the Twenty-seventh Infantry at the Cuartel Mesic. The Twenty-seventh has beaten the 108th Battery of the Coast Artillery, LOWELL, the infantry pitcher, striking out sixteen of the artillerymen. As the editor says, with fervor, "the realms of ballroom can count upon unanimous patronage, and the national game is a real g-d send. There has been some pretty bad racing, with gigs and dings and cutters, at the Cavite diags."

Capt. MATR, commander of the Pampana consular, has been entertaining his brother officers at the festa of San Sebastian in Bacolor. They feasted the time carelessly, as in the golden world.

All the surrounding barrios, and even people from further outlying municipalities, flocked into Bacolor on Saturday, and the dance which started on the same night never ended until the morning star rose over that pretty little town on Monday morning. Gayety prevailed throughout those two days and nights. Strutting pretties can be imagined, then, the fair native damsels dressed in their latest Parisian ball gowns and coiffures, and picturesque *plata* dancers, and gracefully a *Bladon*, or a waltz by STRAUSS. The whole affair was a continual chain of pleasure and enjoyment.

And Americans, Spaniards and natives were in the best humor and on the best of terms with one another. The Yap Club, a mysterious order, has just been formed. The persons of Irish birth or descent in Manila have formed a social and benevolent organization. "In the Philippines there are no wrens to hunt on Boxing Day, as the report of THOMSON and DESMOND will have to be dispensed with, but there will be something doing on Thanksgiving night."

There was "something doing" in Manila Nov. 19, and fortunately there was plenty of space and a reporter of the good old sort to flout about in it. The literary result is glorious, and we deserve a vote of thanks for disseminating some of it in the Western East. The preliminary flourish and brief chronicle:

"The dull monotony of the normal day in Manila was relieved, yesterday, by a most sensational affair—nothing less than a genuine Spanish duel, fought in the bright light of noonday."

"The scene of the combat was Santa Mesa racetrack, and the two antagonists were a well known *señor* and a young lady who has caused, at Bacolor, Isla de Negros, and a member of the troupe of artists from Barcelona, at present playing at the Paz Theatre."

"The ingredients which are inevitably associated with a Latin quarrel in the world of fiction—romance were all present—there was the charming *señorita*, the young lady who has caused, at Bacolor, Isla de Negros, and a member of the troupe of artists from Barcelona, at present playing at the Paz Theatre."

Don ANTONIO NAVARRO, a member of a distinguished family, inherited and married wealth. He is, in, as one might say, the prime of life; but although "the majority of his years have been passed in the rural atmosphere of the tiller of the soil and the rearing of cattle, swine and roosters, he is a lover of the arts, not least among which he ranks that of the Thespian." Notice that the

Hon. WILKINS MICAWBER is not dead. He is in the prime of composition in Manila. RICARDO GALDEZ is not a per- forming member of the company, the stars of which Don ANTONIO has "freely" toasted in the mode of Castile, drinking the rich red wines of his mother country." Señor GALDEZ "has been behind the bar." He is a tall Granadian, quiet and urbane. Several times he has had trouble with the farmer with a taste for art and red wine. Señorita MATILDE VILLASANTE, of the company, is the third person of the drama. There was a rehearsal at the theatre Thursday morning. Don ANTONIO "varied the pastime of observing the drilling of the wearers of the sock and buskin by drinking the red wines of Spain." They went to his head or tongue. There was a scene. Hard words passed. GALDEZ, who kept his temper long, finally struck Don ANTONIO. A challenge followed and was accepted. The two men drove together to a spot back of the Santa Mesa racetrack. They had no seconds. They took off their jackets and began a fight with knives:

"Several cuts and passes were made without blood flowing, both parrying well. Then, GALDEZ made a feint at his antagonist's body, and for the moment the Don was thrown off his guard. With rapidity of hand, the blade of the actor shot upward, aiming for ANTONIO'S face."

"An involuntary slip saved the Don's life—the actor's knife merely cutting the lower lip of his opponent, as the latter receded backward, and, quickly, recovered his lost balance."

"Again the pair faced each other."

"GALDEZ, who had just explained what he recovered somewhat from the effect of his two liberal potations. They closed, blade clinking against blade. GALDEZ broke away, and again tried to stab his man."

"The Don bent over him, and endeavored to stanch the wound of his seemingly lifeless victim. At last the actor opened his eyes and breathed heavily—the respiration came in spasmodic gasps. And the close prospect of having a dead man on his hands brought the aggressor to his senses."

"Tenderly he lifted up the almost unconscious form of his foe a few minutes before and bore him from the scene of the duel. A little way from the course the Don espied a police officer. He hailed him, and the policeman ran forward. In a few words GALDEZ explained what had happened, and secured not minding by one iota his authority of the tragic affair."

It is not often that anything happens in Manila. When something does happen, it sure to be painted brilliantly and at full length.

The Mussulman and Liquor.

Turkish affairs have been so overshadowed by what is passing in the Far East that a recent very interesting statement in relation to Turkey went unnoticed. A despatch spoke of the increasing tendency to drunkenness among the younger officers of the Turkish Army, who were coming to look on it as a sign of progress and advance for Western ideas.

Hitherto inebriety has been characteristic of some older Ottomans, who, having satisfied themselves that they were not violating the injunctions of the Koran which forbade fermented, but say nothing about distilled liquors, went in freely for raki, mastie and other varieties of alcoholic stimulants.

If half that has been stated on the subject is correct, then is the decadence of the Turk remarkable, for sobriety is a virtue that has till now been a great redeeming feature of his character.

The Free Lectures.

Several correspondents have recently written to *THE SUN* expressing their views on the free lectures to the people. The lectures were fully approved by some of the writers as to the quality of the speakers and the suitability of their topics as a means of popular education. On the other hand, they were adversely criticised by several writers, from one or another point of view.

Approval of the lectures may pass for what it is worth. It is more important that critics should be actuated solely by a desire to improve the service and that criticism of an important and well established feature of our educational system should not pass unchallenged if it is not based upon accurate statements of fact. The grounds on which the most vital criticisms are based appear, upon examination, to be lacking in substantiality.

One writer, who said that the lecturers are incompetent "with a few exceptions," mentioned the decrease in attendance as proving the decline in public interest. But there has been no decrease in attendance. The number of auditors has not ceased to grow from the first lecture course in 1899 to the sixteenth course just closed. The increase in attendance has never been more marked than in the last course. The attendance in October, December, 1902, was 445,703; during the same period in 1903 it was 475,163, an increase of 29,461.

As to the competency of the lecture force, every new lecture, no matter how well established the reputation of the speaker, is passed upon as to its interest and its educational value by four independent critics, each submitting his judgment in writing. Many lecturers naturally do not meet this test and are dropped from the list as soon as their inadequacy is ascertained.

In spite of the small honorarium of the lecturers, the efforts of Dr. LEITCH to secure the best and the most authoritative talent have met with much success. In the three months just closed, forty-three scientific lectures, arranged in courses, have been delivered by some of the best known professors of Columbia University. The faculties of New York, Chicago and Brown universities, of Rutgers and Adelphi colleges, and members of the staff of the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, the Aquarium, the Zoological Park and other scientific bodies, besides many recognized authorities in the various sciences and arts, have also been prominent on the programme. Every candid person will say that at least fifty or sixty of the men and women, most of whom have appeared on the platforms of these lecture halls from five to fifteen times in the past three

months, are recognized as distinguished in their respective specialties.

One of the critics says that "the free lecture course is open to criticism because of the neglect of American topics." An examination of the list of lectures given in the last year proves that American topics are the first thing considered in arranging programmes. We find 69 lectures on American history, 19 on American biography, 97 on the descriptive geography of North America and 38 on American literature. Here are 220 different lectures on American topics, most of them delivered many times during one year.

This city is not spending from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year on this branch of its educational system without getting good return for its money. The free lectures have their imperfections; but the efforts to make them more efficient every year are well rewarded.

In the present condition of Southern sentiment it certainly does not look as if any Democratic Senator from that part of the Union will be read out of his party for voting like an American to ratify the Canal treaty with Panama.

New York's annual French ball has been abandoned. Yet we have been accusing the New York French of the merriest people on earth.—*Bocher for Herald.*

That is just why it is abandoned.

UNCLE SAM'S POST OFFICE.

Interesting Facts About One of the Greatest Business Centers in the Far East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: At the annual stocktaking on June 30, 1903, the position and the year's work of Uncle Sam's Post Office Department were as follows:

Number of post offices: 2,242
 First class: 1,108
 Second class: 1,134
 Third class: 3,640
 Fourth class: 9,041

Total: 14,923
 Total receipts for the year: \$184,724.13
 Total expenses for the year: \$185,794.87
 Money orders issued: 67,171,862
 Money orders paid: 67,171,862

Representing total value of: \$753,722.75
 Letters and parcels registered: 25,931,478
 Parcels registered: 1,701,478
 Pieces of mail matter opened at the post office: 8,805,205
 Containing checks, drafts, etc.: \$1,408,393
 Things returned unclaimed: 135,547
 Issued to postmasters: 1,355,443

Postage stamps: \$3,300,300.00
 Stamps sold: \$3,300,300.00
 Stamps returned: \$3,300,300.00
 Newspaper wrappers: 44,440,720
 Postal cards: 77,687,800
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